

TO THE GRADUATES

Address at Kindergarten
Training School.

Delivered By Rev. M. L. Berger.
Developing From Within to
Right Thinking.

The following address was delivered by Rev. Martin Luther Berger at the closing exercises of the kindergarten training school on Miller street on June 23. Dr. Berger's interest in educational work, and his earnest efforts to promote a religious life among young people made his address one of deep interest to the graduates:

A thousand years before the Angels' song announced the advent of the Babe of Bethlehem the wisest of the Old Testament sages declared "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is the keynote of kindergarten work, this gives the law of its advance and ensures its great harvest of good. This suggestion of training carries our thought at once in Nature to the slender and tremulous vine which we twine and secure to the strong support and so prevent its being whipped off by the wind, or groveling along the ground. The success or failure of the vine, as a thing of beauty or a fruit bearer, depends upon the wisdom and thoroughness with which this work is done. It accords with the true theory of education, as a process, not of cramming and forcing, but patiently regarding and leading out in beautiful order the natural forces that are evolved from within. It regards the young mind, not as a receptacle for thought so much as a thought producer and it looks for its finest results in that which is evolved from within, only aiming to direct the process and by a wise touch here and there conduct it along the noblest lines.

Now the New Testament expression of the same idea is fuller, bringing in an additional force to ensure the desirable result. It is not simply "Train the child," evolving, developing from within, the right thinking which produces the right feeling and this the right action and so secures the right kind of character, but "Bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." A new motive is here introduced which is to effect powerfully for good both the teacher and the taught. The process is to be "a nature," a nourishing process, a feeding of the mind on that which shall best adapt it to the noblest activities. It is "in the Lord" that the teacher is to find her inspirations, her motive for a patient, self-forgetful life of sacrifice, not "wearing of her well doing," and not regardless of the praises of men,—and by acquainting her pupils with Him, his power, personal interest in them, compassion, sympathy; lead them to know and regard Him in such a way that He becomes a most potent and all controlling motive force in their lives. It is only where HE is known, loved and adored that "The Child Garden" is found and its results secured. Human nature is too narrow, selfish, ignorant and self-indulgent to do a work like this apart from the Lord. And so the true Kindergarten teacher has ever ringing in her ears the sweet words of Jesus, "Suffer the children to come unto Me" and she has the best and most satisfying success as their contact and acquaintance with Him is promoted, and they learn to look to Him every hour for help, and to do all things "In His Name."

She herself in gentle firmness strives to be an embodiment of this beautiful Christ Spirit and wins her victories by unwavering diligence and a confidence which eventually sweeps all obstacles of temper, evil association and bad habit before it, and transforms the lawless waif of the street into the cheering, sunbeam of the Kindergarten.

It is a work of faith. She only who can look beyond the external, the transient, the homely and too often commonplace will prosecute it to success and secure its abiding result in character formed for usefulness and God. The rest will grow weary and drop out.

It is a work of unselfishness. Self glory and self promotion are necessarily ruled out. The true glory of self-surrendered sacrifice is discovered and the noblest altruism is a service rendered to these little ones, the least in the Kingdom of God is embraced.

It is a work for the future. While the immediate results are not incon siderable in brightening the lives that otherwise would be sad and impure and filling minds that would otherwise be vacant, with beautiful thoughts of Nature and God, the great end is to fashion a well-balanced character that shall be ready to respond anywhere to the cries of the world's need for help in solving its great problems and doing its necessary work.

It is a work for God. He who said, taking a little child and setting it in the midst, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" also added, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones." No one can guess how princely the soul may be that is being trained for the future, nor how much the usefulness of that great future may be determined by what may here be impressed upon it.

I think if Jesus should revisit our earth one of the very first places He would go to would be not the Halls of Legislation nor the great Ecclesiastical Assemblies of experienced and learned men, but these little, modest kindergartens, where He would gather the docile children about Him and tell them of His own beautiful child life in old Nazareth, before the advent of this last institution, this mul-

tiple Christian motherhood. In view of what it thus is, I am not surprised. Dear Friends, to see how the kindergarten has grown in your lovely Christian community as you have poured out upon it your self sacrifice, your consecrated wealth and prayers.

It is work for God begun at the right time and in the right place and must bear harvests in the future incalculably great and precious. There can be no expenditure of labor so sure of ample fruitage, and so rich in eternal satisfactions, as this sitting at the feet of Him who said "Learn of Me for I am meek and lowly of heart," and studying child nature to fashion it into the beautiful likeness of the Son of God.

HOBSON'S MOTHER.

Grandest Tribute Yet to a Naval Hero.

(Exchange.)

The recent daring exploit of Lieut. Hobson in sinking the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago must have carried joy and pride to the hearts of all his kindred. Most touching is it to read the following from his mother, who in her joy and pride, seems not to have been so very much surprised at the brave conduct of her boy who had so often shown his courage and his devotion. Thus she pours out her heart to a friend:

"The appreciation of the country, his State, and native town, is most gratifying to us all. It is but natural that my mother-pride should be pleased at the recognition of my boy by the Nation and its rulers. Such recognition is very happy, but it has told us nothing new of his grand worth. A nobler son no mother ever had. He has been a mighty tower of strength to me for years. Never forgetting the many demands of a large household, it has always been his pleasure to share his salary with us. In every way he has been a help and comfort. The three years he was studying abroad there never failed to come from him the most loving letters, and his resources were ever at our command. The gentlest, noblest nature, with every attraction of person and character, he claims the admiration of every one who knows him. To us, nearest and dearest to him, it took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero."

MYRTLE BOAT CLUB.

C. S. Crane Will Command For the 1898 Regatta.

At the meeting of the Myrtle Boat Club held last night six new members were elected. One was the secretary of the National Rowing Association of the United States, a resident of New Jersey, who sent out his application and initiation dues. Reports of officers for the year were received.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, A. G. M. Robertson, reelected; vice president, W. C. Park; secretary, T. H. Petrie, reelected; treasurer, Percy Lishman; captain, C. S. Crane; auditor, George S. Harris, Jr., reelected. Trustees—O. Serenson, reelected; Will Soper and George Angus.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It Will Save You Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you.

When you have tried "cures" that didn't.

When you are completely stuck and in despair.

When your poor back still aches.

Because you don't get down to causes.

Try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. The unexpected always happens.

If you toss all night racked with back pain,

If you cannot bend over nor straighten up,

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

Kidney disorder rarely leaves its own record.

The tenant has to be evicted.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not comprise.

Or arrange for a new tease.

They cure all kidney complaints.

This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Yonkers, N. Y., citizen:

Mr. P. J. Sherman, of 136 New Main street, employed by Smith & Rogers, ice dealers, says: "I have been troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint for several years. I had sharp, shooting pains across my back, accompanied by a stiffness in my loins and a languid feeling most of the time. I did not notice it so much at first as long as I was kept busy with my work, but on Sundays when I sat around the house I became so stiff and sore that I could scarcely get up after sitting any length of time. I doctor'd and many different kinds of kidney remedies but could not get any relief. One doctor said I had Bright's disease and advised me to give up my employment but I could not afford to do this."

"I had read in our daily paper about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and as I had to do something I had my wife get me a box at Geo. B. Wray's drug store. They relieved my trouble in a short time and they did me more good than any other remedies or prescriptions I ever took. I do not hesitate to recommend these pills to others for I believe they will accomplish all that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
Waiakae	50	4.30
Hilo (town)	100	4.23
Kaumana	1250	6.54
Pepeeokeo	100	4.17
Honomu	300	.....
Honokaa	950	.....
Hakalau	200	3.85
Laupahoehoe	10	4.63
Ookala	400	.....
Kukuihale	250	3.88
Paauao	750	3.89
Paauao	300	2.73
Pauhau	1200	3.98
Honokaa	425	3.29
Waimea	2720	4.66
Kaliua	950	7.26
Lanaihi	1540	13.10
Kealakekua	1580	7.36
Kahabiki	800	3.59
Kahabiki	1200	5.25
Nalelehu	650	0.62
Nalelehu	1350	1.22
Nalelehu	1725	2.97
Honouapo	15	0.00
Hiles	310	0.50
Mouala	700	.....
Olas (Mason)	1650	.....
Pohakulos	2600	.....
Waiaukeula	750	.....
Kapohi	110	.....
Pohohi	10	.....
Kamaili	650	.....
Kalapana	8	1.37

MAUI—

Kahului	10	.....
Lahaina	.....	.....
Olowalu	15	.....
Hamon Plantation	60	3.10
Waipio Ranch	.....	0.00
Nahiku	50	5.11
Pala	180	.....
Puonomele	1400	2.78
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.18
Kula	4000	2.99
Haiku	2.31
Kipahulu	3.29
Kaupo, (Mokuaua Coffee Co.)	1.96

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu	70	1.43
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LANAI—

Koole	1600	5.02
Waipas	3.09

OAHU—

Makiki Reservoir	150	3.64
Punahoa W. Bureau	50	2.90
Rukuhakina	50	2.07
Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.78
Kapiolani Park	10	0.37
Pauoa	50	3.05
Insane Asylum	30	3.48
Nuuana (School St.)	50	2.63
Nuuana (Wyllie st.)	250	5.66
Nuuana (Elec. Stn.)	405	7.20
Nuuana, Luakaha	850	10.25
Maunaill	300	4.51
Kaneohe	100	.....
Waimanalo	25	2.74
Abulimanu	350	6.95
Kahuhi	25	1.91
Waianae	1700	3.01
Ewa Plantation	60	.....
Waipahu	.....	0.85

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.51
Lihue (Molokai)	300	3.62
Hanamaulu	200	2.83
Kilauea	325	4.09
Hanalei	10	3.49
Waialua	32	.....

Records Not Hitherto Published:

MAY, 1898.

HAWAII—

Kalapana	4.14
Awini Ranch	11	

FOUR STORIES ROMAN BRICK

The Building That Will Be a
Mark in New Honolulu.

This handsome four-story building will occupy the south corner of Fort and Merchant streets, a location most admirable, being in the center of the solid business district of the city. To the architect the Advertiser is indebted for the view of the beautiful building which appears herewith.

The foundation has been completed and is composed of the best class of masonry, solid and durable, constructed with care upon the solid coral rock suitable in every particular for the ponderous superstructure it is to support, which will be constructed of stone, brick, terra-cotta, iron and steel, with a minimum amount of wood. Material is at hand and work is in progress.

The Architect adopted the "Italian Renaissance" in designing this handsome structure, owing to its airy and graceful features. As yet there are no examples here of this style, but, affording, as it does, a wide scope for the display of delicate art, which is especially inviting for this climate.

The stone work, consisting of smooth, dressed selected native blue stone, extends up to the first story sill course forming a base for the structure. The handsome carved entrance on Fort street will also be of stone. The superstructure of the building is a facade of rare beauty, with its ornate features elaborated and embellished with great architectural skill, relieved and emphasized by the beautiful plain Roman brick, the predominating material of the fronts. Terra-cotta on account of its extreme susceptibility to delicate finish, as well as its well known resistance to climatic influence and extreme temperature, has entered into the ornamental portions of the building. The building will be wired carefully as construction proceeds.

The entire fronts, excepting the stone work described, will be composed of Roman pressed brick and terra-cotta, both of the same color and shade, which indeed will be beautiful, depending upon lights and shadows for effectiveness. The entire design presents a most dignified appearance, entirely free from any frivolity of ornament which might in any manner mitigate against its true expression as a business structure. The building is most excellently planned in its interior arrangements and will enable its tenants to carry on their various vocations with the maximum of ease, convenience and comfort. All of this is what has gone to make the modern office buildings of the large cities of the States successful in their purposes.

The construction of the building has been carefully designed and calculated, each and every part has a large factor of safety over and above the required load or strain it will be required to carry, by which enough, and at the same time no more material is used than is required. Special features have been introduced on account of the possibility of earthquakes and wind pressure. So thoroughly has every detail been considered both in finish and construction that the building when completed will be a credit not only to the architect, but to Honolulu and the enterprising men to whom the city will be indebted for the ornament. The frame of the building will be of iron and steel.

The plans show the elegant and commodious entrance on Fort street with large polished granite columns on either side through which the ground floor corridor is reached. This communicates with the offices on this floor consisting of five in all, the larger one being on the corner and containing about two-thirds of the entire floor area, which will be occupied by Messrs. C. Brewer & Co., giving them a home suitable to the requirements of their great business.

In a prominent location in the main ground floor corridor will be found the large, airy modern speed elevator enclosed with an artistic electric platform wrought iron guard. This elevator will be the best manufactured, such as in use in the latest and highest modern office buildings of the eastern cities, which are absolutely safe, made so by the various automatic devices incorporated in the plans. But as an extra precaution this elevator will have an air cushion at the bottom of the shaft which is well known to be in itself an absolute safeguard against possible injury to passengers in case the car should be dropped to the bottom.

However, the safety devices on elevators of this class are so certain of operation that it is impossible for the car to drop, but as before stated, the air cushion will also be provided in this plant. On each of the second, third and fourth floors will be located eleven offices, varying in size to suit the various requirements of tenants, all communicating one with the other and so arranged that they can be used in suites. Each office will be excellently lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Each story has its own toilet rooms furnished with the most modern and latest sanitary fixtures. The halls and corridors are all large, light and airy. The entire interior of the building is to be handsomely finished throughout in keeping with the elegance of the exterior. The windows are all extra large size and provided with polished plate glass, patent sashes and blinds. Each room and corridor will be decorated and equipped with all modern conveniences, found only in the latest up-to-date office buildings of America. Mr. O. G. Traphagen, the architect selected for this building by the Judd Building Co., Ltd., came here from Duluth, Minnesota, last October. Mr. Traphagen is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, which alone sufficiently certifies to his



Judd Block, Corner Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. H. I., U. S. A.
Enterprise of Judd Building Co., Ltd. Now in course of construction
and to be completed in February, 1899. O. G. Traphagen, architect.

Fred. Harrison, contractor.

ability and standing in his profession in America. He also has many letters from prominent Minnesotans certifying to his excellent reputation as an architect and to his character.

Many of the finest residences, office and commercial buildings in Minnesota were designed by him. Some of the latter being as high as twelve stories. Beautiful illustrations of many of them are on the walls of the offices occupied by Mr. Traphagen on Merchant street. He has designed several very handsome residences for Honolulu and is meeting with deserving success in his new home.

The Hawaiian Safety & Deposit Co. are the agents for the Judd building and have already many of the offices rented. Mr. Geo. R. Carter will be pleased to show the renting plans to prospective tenants.

An historical sketch of the site of the building was given by the Advertiser some time ago. The land was the property of Chief Justice A. F. Judd, descending to him from his father, the late Dr. Judd, who was one of the makers of Hawaii as it is today.

* Fred H. Harrison is contractor for the Judd building.

DROWNING AT SEA.

Fatal Fall for a Man of the Bark
Topgallant.

When the American bark Topgallant arrived in port at noon last Saturday her flag was at half mast. On July 10th, when 15 days out from Nanaimo, John Schlater one of the crew, fell overboard and was drowned. Captain Lunvald did all in his power to save the man by throwing over a life buoy and lowering a boat. He was seen struggling in the water but sank from sight as the boat was distant from him but a few hundred feet. Schluter had been sitting on the forward rail and a fresh gale was blowing at the time of the accident. A sudden lurch of the vessel and he went over evidently striking something, as he seemed unable to swim.

Different Atmosphere.

The troops that visited this place en route to Manila, behaved better than a regiment from Massachusetts and a regiment from Minnesota, that embarked at Newport News for Santiago. The local paper says that some of the soldiers were so drunk they could not reach the camp, and many were left sleeping on the side walks when the transports left.

There was no occurrence of the kind in this town.

H. B. M. S. Comus.

The British cruiser Comus, which has just returned to England after two and a half years' eventful service on the Pacific, was 430 days at sea and 470 days in harbor, traveled 16,000 miles under sail and 47,000 miles under steam, making a total of 63,000 miles, and her consumption of coal amounted to 73,000 tons, at a cost of \$75,000.

Wreck of the Kaulilua.

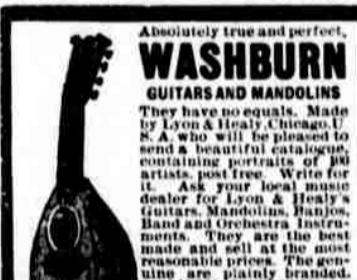
The schooner Kaulilua which has plied between Honolulu and Hawaii ports for some years past and lately has been taking lumber to the new plantation on Molokai is reported a total wreck off the entrance to Kaunakakai on that island. The disaster was

caused by the carelessness of the native crew and the captain who permitted her to run clear on the beach without dropping an anchor. The vessel now lies in very low water and is said to be fast breaking to pieces.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Absolutely true and perfect,
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They have no equals. Made
by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, U.
S. A. We will be pleased to
send a beautiful catalogue
containing portraits of all
articles in our line. Ask your
local music dealer for Lyon & Healy's
GUITARS AND MANDOLINS
Band and Orchestra Instruments.
They are the best
manufactured at the lowest
reasonable prices. The genuine
are plainly branded.
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Manufacturers of Band and
Musical Instruments a year.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



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have just receive, direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

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A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
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"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

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The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

The Class of Furni- ture we keep

Would lead you to suppose we ask
big prices, but such is far from
the truth. Although all goods that
come into our establishment must
pass the closest scrutiny and
must give a good account of them-
selves both from the standpoint of
quality and art, our prices are lower
than are usually asked for much
inferior goods. We give you the
benefit of our good judgment and
taste in buying and thorough
knowledge of the business.

Excuse us for insisting

That you want one of our Cham-
ber Suites, or one of our

WIRE MATTRESSES,

The Cleanest and
Easiest Kept.

The best furniture that can be
made—and the prices are so low
that if you knew the goodness
you'd be a quick buyer.

The sooner you come the better
the choice, for they are all single
stems.

Don't overlook our repair and
upholstering department — looks
like new after passing through our
hands.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just
understand that every purchase made
here is with the distinct understand-
ing that it must give satisfaction. We
want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got
the idea ours was so exclusive a stock
that the prices would be so high she
couldn't trade here. That's wrong.
We have exclusive styles—yes! But
in point of fact our prices are LOWER
than many—and as low as any store
that carries reliable goods. It's the
very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or
refund money on goods bought of us
which are not entirely satisfactory,
when returned to us in good condition
within a reasonable time after pur-
chase, but with the distinct under-
standing that all such goods returned
will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for
information, write plainly your name
and postoffice. After receiving sam-
ples, and they prove satisfactory, order
quickly, and if possible make two or
three selections, marking them in
the order of your choice. This will
prevent the delay required in sending
new samples which so often happens
when goods to match the sample re-
quired are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens
that goods ordered are out of stock,
and in such cases we take the liberty
of substituting what, in our judgment,
is equally desirable, both in quality
and price. If not satisfactory in this
case, please return at our expense. In
our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware
departments our stock is thoroughly
complete and the range of prices is all
that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

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from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
America, consisting
of a large and
Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons,
Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Re-
gattas, Drills, Mosquito Net-
ting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and
Colored, Merinos and Cashmere,
Silks, Velvets, Plushes,
Capes, etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silks, Sieve Linings, Stiff Linens, Italian
Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge,
Kammars, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,
Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Iron,
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Fats, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-paper
Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(18 and 20), Railroad
Bolts, Nails and
Fittings,
Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks,
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

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the Lowest Prices by

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Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted
to cure Gravel,
Frit, Stone, & Calculus, established
in 1800. In boxes of 60 each, of all
Chambers and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JULY 19, 1898

REALIZING THE SITUATION.

The majority of those who have advocated annexation do not understand its far reaching effects and its inestimable value to the people who will in the coming century make up the population of the Islands. The majority of those who have advocated it, have done so from a personal selfish motive, which is natural and proper enough.

But the new order of things will benefit all classes and conditions rather than one class. Annexation is an act of equalization. It creates a condition in which the tendency is towards the general good.

Many, who are now shouting in joy, may before many months have passed away, regret annexation because it does not bring them the personal benefits they have expected, while the Portuguese, the Natives and the Asiatics may and probably will get unusual benefits from it.

As these Islands are now absolutely a part of the American territory, and will now remain so, we may as well come to an understanding of the situation at once, and get rid of our ways of thinking under the Monarchy, so far as they got us into the belief that we were a very important little community and needed more consideration than other communities. Hereafter, the voice of this little territory will be drowned in the mighty roar of the voices of forty-five great States. This may touch local self pride, but that will disappear as a true pride in the one great Nation appears, whether it brings prosperity or adversity to the individual. Annexation means a powerful moral movement that many of the late annexationists did not understand. It may result in the rapid advance of the Portuguese and the Asiatics, in prosperity and civilization here. Great moral movements do not distinguish between races. There are here nearly 50,000 Asiatics who are to expand under democratic influences, even if they have no electoral franchise. In a very general sense democracy tends towards "the greatest good to the greatest number," while the practical doctrine prevalent here for twenty years has been, "the greatest good to the few." This undemocratic doctrine has not been deliberately established, but is the outgrowth of conditions. Democracy abhors "contract" labor. Our prevailing system favored it. Annexation suddenly arrests this policy, and will put the relations of labor and capital here on the same basis it stands on every square foot of the continental area of the United States.

The transition from a local and narrow policy, one that profusely preached against Asiatic immigration, but opened the door wide whenever there was any money in Asiatic labor, now gives way to a fixed and general national policy, which takes no account of our local wants.

These sentiments openly expressed a month ago, would have been regarded by the late annexationists, as treason to the policy of annexation. But annexation now is a word without force, because the fact is accomplished and, thank God, cannot be undone, even if every man on the Islands resisted it.

The masters of the situation here, are in Washington, and represent the general sentiment of the American people. We become the smallest toad in the political puddle. And the sooner we recognize this not very welcome, but important fact, the better it will be for our peace of mind.

The older men living, and the readers of American history will remember the time when, in 1861-'65, the people of California began to get tired of their union with the Federal States, and, in 1863, the people of New England said, in convention, some very ugly and treasonable things about it, and made faces at Old Glory. We may feel, hereafter, that we are not properly cared for and even forget the enormous benefits conferred by union. But the wise and thoughtful ones will not forget that union means in the long run the greatest good to the greatest number. That is quite enough.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

We state upon absolute authority that at no time or place has there been any arrangement, agreement, understanding, or suggestion, between President McKinley and President Dole, regarding the persons who would be appointed to office by President McKinley, in the event of annexation.

The policy now prevails to some extent, of filling territorial offices with territorial residents. How far Mr. Mc-

Kinley will follow it, we do not know. His recent appointment of an inexperienced man to the post of Minister to China, in the place of a singularly able man, Mr. Denby, who was uncommonly influential with the Chinese Government, indicates that political necessities may force him to reluctantly disregard this unwritten law of appointments.

Judging only from the situation here and in Washington, we would infer that the office of Governor, for the next four years, will be tendered to Mr. Dole, and that of Chief Justice, to Mr. Judd, while those who now fill the subordinate offices will be continued in office until the President has leisure to look into affairs.

The President has unbounded confidence in Mr. John W. Foster, and may be governed by his advice to some extent, if he is one of the Commissioners.

The boys about town who feel conscientiously and deeply that, "the missionary must go," and also feel with patriotic rectitude that "the liner duster and carpet bagger must not come," may be rather disappointed.

President McKinley is of the missionary sort, on the one hand, and he also feels, on the other hand that the members of Congress who stood by him in securing annexation, have many political obligations to pay, now due to their many and hungry constituents.

Does politeness demand of us that we say to those who have done so much service for us, "feed yourselves first; we will wait a little." Mr. McKinley is a practical statesman and a party man. No one here has done anything for the party, so that the President is not under any obligation to call him out of the cold, and invite him to warm his toes at the Federal fire-places. At the same time the President will by no means make a clean sweep. It is his misfortune, perhaps, that he has no special hatred of the "missionary," as we told our readers some months ago.

THE TERRITORY AND THE NATIVES.

The native Hawaiians will soon get some good advice and an abundance of very bad advice, about what their political conduct ought to be in the future.

Our Congress in Washington, will probably pay little attention to what the natives may want, or what we, the haole may want, in the way of special advantages, unless it treats us quite differently from the way it usually treats the territories. Congress says in its democratic way to the hundreds of communities that appeal to it for special aid and privileges: "Work out your own salvation."

The natives will find it very difficult to understand what the relations of this little territory are to the large States, and the great Republic, and it will be still more difficult for them to understand the political machinery, or the meaning of the words "Republican," "Democrat," "Populist," "Mug-wump," "Protectionist" and "Free Trader." They will be soon asked, if the usual territorial form of government is created here, to take sides in the party strife, and become "Republicans" or "Democrats," or "Silver men."

But the natives should understand what the relation is of this little territory to the Federal Government and the States. We therefore say briefly to them:

The inhabitants of the forty-five States live under two distinct governments. One is the State, and the other is the Federal or United States Government. There is no conflict between these governments. The Federal Government looks after foreign commerce, and the conference between the States, after customs and foreign affairs, and it makes war or peace.

The other, the State Government, looks only after local affairs, and in the making and administration of laws governing local affairs, it is just as independent as the Federal or United States Government, and it cannot be interfered with. The two kinds of governments work in harmony, because they have different objects in view. If one interferes with the other, the Supreme Court of the United States settles the differences, and prevents any resort to force. Each has just as much sovereign power as the other to do certain things. The Constitution of the United States regulates these powers, and it is the supreme law of the land.

A territory is land owned by the United States, and is not permitted to govern itself as a State, until Congress sees fit to make it a State. Until that time arrives, Congress governs it in its own way. A territory is like a child until he is twenty-one years of age. It is a minor and has no right to govern itself, unless Congress permits it to do so. When a territory has about 100,000 "white" inhabitants, then it is believed to be of age, and is made up into a State by a law of Congress and is independent in its power to govern itself in local matters, and the United States cannot inter-

fer with this local self-government, unless it violates some provision of the Federal or United States Constitution.

Congress has established during the last hundred years, laws for the government of the territories but it treats the inhabitants as children. These laws provide that the President of the United States shall appoint the Governors, and the chief officers of the territories, and they provide for territorial legislatures, that are allowed a limited power to enact laws. But Congress may refuse to allow these laws to operate.

Congress may pass new laws regarding the territories, which the people of the territories may not like, for they are regarded as political children, who are living on milk and not on solid food. And if often happens that the political children in the territories kick, and howl, and make faces at "Uncle Samuel," the Federal Government, because they do not like his laws. But they have to submit, because he is an awfully powerful old gentleman, and won't stand any non-sense.

So, in the first place, the natives must understand that they, and all the haoles as well, are children under the Government of the United States, and must do just what they are told to do. President Dole and the present officers of the Government are only political children too, and if they do not behave, will get their ears pulled by "Uncle Samuel," if he thinks it best. And if the people here cry for too much jam and sweetmeats, they may be put in the closet.

Let the natives clearly understand that they, and the haoles, even those who are "American citizens," are now all alike before Congress, and will be treated exactly alike by the laws which will be passed in the future to govern them. And if every white man on these Islands should pray to Congress to give them some advantages over the natives, Congress will say "no" at once.

What the natives should do, under these circumstances, will be considered hereafter.

THE LATE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Mr. Shimamura, the Japanese Minister Resident was the first one of the diplomatic corps to acknowledge and act upon the extinction of the Hawaiian nationality, by taking his formal leave of the Government officials.

He ably and most faithfully represented his Government when, last year, our Government, for political purposes, committed an act of unnecessary injustice and cruelty, by driving off from our shores about 1,150 poor, helpless, industrious, able bodied Japanese laborers, who had abandoned their homes, and involved themselves in burdensome financial obligations, in order to reach this land of high wages.

We say unnecessary injustice and cruelty, because the absolute control of all labor immigration was in the hands of our Government, under the labor Convention with Japan of 1886. But its provisions had been deliberately or negligently violated by our Government for years—provisions which if they had been lived up to, would have prevented the humiliating and sickening spectacle of 1,150 of God's heart broken helpless creatures being thrust back across the ocean, while within a few months immediately afterwards an "invasion" of Japanese laborers was solicited and approved of that contained more able bodied men in it than there were able bodied Anglo-Saxons on the Islands.

This, however, is a subject of arbitration, and is now in the hands of the Government in Washington, who will in due time make the inevitable compensation which follows an illegal act. Two weeks ago, one would not dare to speak freely on this subject, as it might "hurt annexation." But Hawaii is now wedded to the United States, and hooks of steel cannot draw her away. There is now a blessed freedom of speech.

Those who became acquainted with Mr. Shimamura were most favorably impressed with his bearing and felt that the hue and cry against the ultimate motives of the Japanese Government towards these Islands, was, as it has proved to be, entirely groundless. In his defense the Government he represented, he showed much ability, and unusual powers in presenting his arguments in the painful controversy, although they were not approved of entirely even by impartial men.

We hope that he will in his native land, meet with political success, and look with some pleasure on his residence here.

A NULLIFIED LAW.

One of the first evidences of the sudden change of our political condition is the immediate nullification of Act 68, respecting Chinese immigration, approved by President Dole on July 7, 1898. This act permits the Board of Immigration to introduce Chinese laborers, under certain condi-

tions. It is, however, only a re-enactment of a law on the statute books.

But the joint resolution, in conformity with the treaty of annexation, provides that "there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States."

As the act of annexation operates at once, the permission given to the Chinese, under this Act No. 68, is made void.

The Chinese now residing here are therefore, at a premium, whatever it may be. Whether this premium will draw from the Pacific Coast any of the Chinese resident there, will soon appear.

The annexation act forbids the emigration of Chinese from Hawaii to the United States, but the probability is that this act is unconstitutional, and it will be so declared, whenever it is brought squarely before the Federal Courts. That the Chinese may emigrate from the United States to Hawaii, is probably lawful.

The movements of the Chinese between the Islands and the Pacific Coast will be governed by the law of supply and demand. What that law will be, only time will determine. The conditions of agriculture and business on the Coast will regulate it.

THE BISHOP ON DRESS.

This is the language of the Bishop of Honolulu, in the Diocesan.

A PRECIPITOUS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

"The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment: for all that do so see abomination unto the LORD thy God."

—DEUT. XXII: 5.

"This should make every Christian hesitate before dressing up for theatricals in the garments of the opposite sex, and should make every Christian woman pause before allowing herself to be arrayed in the sanctuary of God in cassock, surplice and square cap."

As the Bishop proposes to regulate the dress of women, by the laws of Moses, certainly his own dress should be regulated by the same laws. That is only fair.

Now verse 11 of the same chapter quoted above, is this:

"Thou shalt not wear a garment of divers sorts, as of woolen and linen together."

Verse 12. "Thou shalt make the fringes upon the four quarters (wings) of thy vesture, wherewith thou coverest thyself."

As the Bishop declares that the Mosaic law is in force for women, it follows that it must be in force for all men, including himself.

What then is the Bishop's dress at present? Does it not, when gathered about his imperial form, closely and singularly resemble those inanimate, but effective imitations of the human figure that are erected by inartistic farmers in the corn fields, for the purpose of preventing the depredations of the unscrupulous birds? It is a grievous violation of the Mosaic law.

The directions laid down in Deuteronomy for the Bishop's benefit are explicit. Any Chinese tailor with the text before him, and a rag bag, and with some suggestions from Mr. Roberts, the artist of the Advertiser, can adorn him with suitable garments, that the tailors of the Mosaic epoch would, if alive, approve of. The eccentric flanges or wings can be furnished by any dealer in theatrical wardrobe.

But the usual penalty of violating the Mosaic law was that of being "stoned to death." The Bishop has invoked the law. He has steadily violated it. All that remains now is for Marshal Brown to take him to the baseball grounds and stone him to death, before the smiling multitude. Even the Justices of our Supreme Court will admit that if a man invokes a law, he must stand by it, even if it covers him with a fatal shower of stones.

And now, fair daughters of Honolulu, prepare your cassocks, surplices and caps. The Bishop must recant or be stoned to death. He will recant. He is not prepared to die. Death which would at once involve the expansion here of the Established Church, is full of terrors for him. He has invoked the Mosaic law. You too have invoked it. He will recant. But he will wail with Jeremiah: "Mine eyes runneth down with rivers of water for the destruction of the daughters of my people." (Lamentations III: 48).

BARREN CHILDHOOD.

Miss Allen said in an address, a few days ago, before the members of the Summer School and referring to child life, that "people are too solemn in life. There is not enough play. Solemnity, and severity spoil the life of the child and stifle its sweetness."

Colonel Parker also alluded, the preceding day, to the barrenness of child life.

For generations back, God-fearing men and women sternly declined any education that suggested the pleasure of the senses. The present life was

regarded as a gloomy cell from which sinful man was to be suddenly taken beyond the grave, to the Judgment seat, and there meet his everlasting reward or punishment.

The study of nature, the study of the beautiful in forest, in mountain, in flower and plant, the use of time in becoming familiar with the prodigal riches of the earth in color, form and beauty, was regarded as only a temptation to indulge in luxury and irreligion.

Instead of filling the land with simple and inexpensive homes, richly adorned with plants and flowers, and with the refined work of cunning fingers; instead of filling the humble home with healthy music and laughter, to be had without price, the severest austerity dominated. The barrenness and monotony of home life, especially in the New England States, drove the young men to the cities, and the distant prairies, where they accumulated fortunes which they could not enjoy, because only the very highest education can secure the enjoyment of wealth.

These exiles from the barren and solemn homes of New England built up communities with the industry of ants, but life had no "sweetness and light."

One may travel now for a thousand leagues over the settled parts of the interior of our Mainland, over fertile soil, and find the average home sterile of all floral adornment, and the children as ignorant of what is beautiful and refining in nature, as if man had only recently come upon the earth, and were ignorant of the vast resources that laid under his eyes.

A valuer of farms for the purposes of loans, said that he had traveled in a buggy many thousands of miles through the rich farms of the Central States, and his explanation of the tendency of the young to drift into the cities was that the people in the cities had found out how to amuse themselves, while the people in the rural districts had not.

These Apostles of "Sweetness and Light" are opening up to the children of the coming generation, vast fields of profit, and refined pleasure, in pointing out the way, by which they may be taken to them with ease and simplicity.

The next great step in our civilization will be the building of beautiful homes, not created by wealth, but with the educated fingers of those who are industrious and contented.

POSTAGE.

The joint resolution annexing the Islands seems to make no provision for the rates of postage between this territory and the Mainland. As a part of American territory, the inland rates should prevail at once, as there is no law, so far as we can see, that forbids it.

It is probable that with the authority which comes to take formal possession of the Islands, there will come also directions for the use of the inland postage stamp. There will be some slight changes in our local rates. It will be an interesting event when the postage to Maui and the postage to Washington, D. C., will be the same.

The Rev. Dr. Sereno Bishop's views, presented in another column, indicate the rapid change in sentiment among the Protestants towards the growth of Roman Catholicism. This is due, to the broader education of men and women, in these later days, and the intercourse of members of the religious denominations with each other.

Every man, whatever his religion may be, must respect and admire the devotion of the two French priests who stood on the deck of the Bourgogne as she rapidly settled down to her doom, and without thought of self-preservation, gave absolution to the passengers that asked for it.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is sincerely hoped that Gear, Lansing & Co., will be liberal in park provision in their new suburban residence tract.

It places a tax of ten lire on a bicycle. It would be argued in some countries that one lire was enough for one bicycle.

The truest and noblest thoughts of a woman and a mother glow from the letter of the mother of Lieut. Hobson to a friend of herself and son.

The class of '98 of Princeton has 211 members. Fifty-two will study law, thirteen theology and twenty medicine. The remainder will enter business.

It is a genuine Christian soldier who puts forth such a proclamation as President McKinley issued on the 6th inst. It is an earnest, strong, beautifully blazoned address founded on the best and loftiest sentiment.

The new Council of State inaugurated its career by turning out the heaviest consignment of pardons ever ordered in a day in the country. The action closes up pretty well the book of the 1898 affair excepting, perhaps, to a few irreconcilables.

In the good vacation season, and with political transition processes making marks, the educational and religious forces or factors of Honolulu seem to be moving in straight courses and to be increasing in strength and volume and usefulness.

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IN A FINAL TALK

Rev. Dr. Berger Able Dis-
courses on Loyalty.

Speaks to Members of the Y. M. C.
A.—A Telling Address—Reports
Were Read—Good Music.

The general quarterly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening in the large assembly hall on the second floor of the building and there was a fair attendance. The reports of officers, which have been noted in this paper from time to time as coming from sessions of the directorate, were read. These accounts show that the Association has done extremely well for the first half of 1898 and that the prospects are excellent for the second period of the year. Mr. H. E. Coleman, the secretary, read the reports, excepting for the Devotional Committee, which was presented by Mr. Dodge. Walter C. Weedon, president of the Association was in the chair.

There were two musical numbers for the evening. The first was a violin solo by W. A. Love. It was a pleasing selection, well rendered. J. Q. Wood gave a solo and his singing was well liked as usual.

The address for the meeting was made by Rev. Dr. M. L. Berger, the visiting clergyman, whose services as pulpit orator and lecturer have been so much in demand. This was perhaps the last speech of Rev. Dr. Berger in Honolulu, as he is booked to sail by the Riteh on Saturday. He has been here nearly six months and has been busy, for during that time he has spoken to audiences sixty-eight times. This earnest and talented man is a free lance and a most constant and effective worker. His last pastorates were at Cleveland, O., and on the Coast. He now travels and chooses his own work. He has been all over the world and has gathered an immense amount of most interesting material. For four Sundays here he addressed meetings of young men with his Holy Land tours for subjects and drew large audiences.

arriving at Honolulu and then his illness was found to be serious. He was given the very best attention, but could not be saved.

The funeral was attended by twenty-four soldiers of Company F, Hawaiian National Guard, as honorary escort. Minister Sewall, Deputy-Counsel Boyd, Minister Damon, Attorney-General Smith, W. W. Hall, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Mrs. John S. Walker, Miss May Damon and others were present as mourners. A number of Hawaiian military officials, in civilian clothes, also attended in a body. The pallbearers, all from the U. S. S. Mohican, were: Privates Grimes, Jorgenson, Lotka, Ochsner, Tebbel and Zahorski. Musician Lee sounded taps and a squad under Corporal Wanlass fired three volleys over the grave.

Little of Sullivan's career is known here. He appeared to be a man of education. He has an uncle in Minneapolis who is known throughout Minnesota as an extensive and successful business man.

UNLUCKY SCHOONER.**Kauilua Not Insured and Is In**
Pieces.

News confirming the complete wreck of the schooner Kauilua at Kaunakakai came by the steamer Mokoli yesterday. The captain of the Kauilua is wandering about the beach there awaiting orders from Captain Weisbarth, the owner, who is somewhere on the Hilo coast in charge of the steamer Kilauea Hou. It is doubtful if a stick of the Kauilua's timbers is saved if a heavy swell comes up.

Captain Weisbarth purchased the Kauilua of the Inter-Island Company in September, 1894, and, including considerable repairs, the vessel is supposed to have cost about \$1500. It is said there was no insurance on the Kauilua at the time of her loss, the policy having expired some six months ago. The Kauilua was formerly the Mary C. Bohm, Paul Bohm master, and arrived at Honolulu from Yokohama in September, 1886, sailing under the German flag. She was sold by the then Consul for Germany, H. F. Glade, to satisfy some debts and was bid in by the Inter-Island Company who disposed of her as above. She was of 51 tons burthen and has never proved a money getter for any of her owners.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.**Sad Ending of Young E. J. Jellings on Oahu Plantation.**

E. J. Jellings, a young American, aged 24 years and 10 months, was drowned while bathing in Waipaho stream on the Oahu plantation Sunday afternoon. The funeral took place from H. H. Williams' undertaking parlors at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. P. Birnie conducted the religious services. The remains were interred temporarily in Nuuanu cemetery and will be returned shortly to California.

Mr. Jellings arrived here on the Copita last Thursday to work on Oahu plantation. He has a brother there. Both were carpenters. Deceased was here last November, but returned to the States. While bathing in the stream on Sunday he disappeared. His brother went down for him and found him flat on his face. Several natives and others went to the rescue. When brought to land the young man was dead.

Besides a brother here deceased leaves a mother and other relatives in San Francisco.

THE UPPER COURTS.**Several Decisions and Papers of Interest Filed Yesterday.**

In the matter of Emilie Macfarlane vs. E. K. Wilder, et al., defendants have signed an agreement giving plaintiff until July 23 to file bill of exceptions.

Judge Stanley yesterday filed a decision in Ninja, et al. vs. Elizabeth Baldwin, 105; Castle & Cooke, 203; Theo. H. Davies & Co., 310; W. G. Irwin & Co., 611; New Halawa plantation, 300; Grinbaum & Co., 105; Schaefer & Co., 105; Brewer & Co., 123; J. M. Dowsett, for Walanae plantation, 70; New Molokai Ranch Co., 500.

MINNESOTA MAN.**Corporal Sullivan, Left Here Ill, Expires.**

Corporal William Sullivan of Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, died at the Queen's hospital of typhoid fever early Sunday morning and was buried in Nuuanu cemetery in the afternoon. The funeral was held from the Cathedral at 5 o'clock.

Corporal Sullivan was a native of Minneapolis, of Irish parentage, and was 24 years of age. He was taken ill shortly after leaving San Francisco. Sea sickness was thought to be the trouble and it was expected that he would soon recover. Such, however, proved not to be the case. He was taken to the hospital promptly upon

THEO. P. SEVERIN**Death of a Young Citizen Well Known in Hawaii.****Californian of Long Residence in the Islands—Lodge Member-Business Career—The Funeral.**

Theodore P. Severin, photographer on Nuuanu street, aged 36 years, died at the Queen's hospital shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon of blood poisoning. He was removed to the hospital the day before. Dr. Herbert was the physician, but was not called till the case had become desperate. Mr. Severin was given every comfort and attention, though to no purpose.

Mr. Severin had been ailing for some time. About three weeks ago he underwent an operation at the hands of a



THEO. P. SEVERIN.

Sure Cure**for Colds**

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is brown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Rev. O. P. Emerson publishes a notice concerning mail for Micronesia.

The exact and correct figures on the Ewa 1897-8 sugar crop are 19,591 tons.

Charles L. Hopkins has been appointed to succeed himself as a commissioner of education.

There are two native Hawaiians in the Seventh California regiment. They were boat boys here some years ago.

It is learned from Maui and Hawaii that the Kinau will be full of islanders, coming to town to see the flag raising.

Sam'l. Nowlein, "Bill" White and a number of other prominent old-time politicians are in town from other islands.

E. A. Mott-Smith has been commissioned a member of the Bureau of Immigration to succeed Joseph Marsden, resigned.

The Oceanic Steamship Alameda, from San Francisco, and the Mariposa, from the colonies, are due to meet here Wednesday.

Frank Lake, an old-time printer of this place, left with the third expedition to Manila. He signed with the crew of one of the transports.

There is talk of taking about six city wheelmen to Maui for the purpose of holding a race meet at Kabulal track. Tom King is making the plans.

There are nine Senators and eleven Representatives in town now. It would therefore be possible to assemble the Legislature on very short notice.

Certain hoale Monarchs in town are endeavoring to have natives sign a petition to President McKinley to appoint Liliokalani the first governor of Hawaii.

Five soldiers at the Red Cross and two at the Queen's hospital hope to leave by the Mariposa for the States. They were invalided here from the last expedition.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Dean's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A. F. Judd, Jr., gains one of the many honors in his Yale law class. There were eighty-two men in the class. Mr. Judd is a graduate of the academic department of Yale.

The tug Fearless, now the U. S. armored dispatch boat Iroquois, was put in commission on the 6th inst., with Lieut. L. H. Turner in command. The Active is also in commission.

The S. S. Glenfarg, chartered by the P. M. and O. & S. S. Co., will call at this port en route to San Francisco on or about August 6. For freight or passage see H. Hackfeld & Co., agents.

There have been very few sales of sugar stocks since the Annexation news was received. New prices have not yet been established. Holders are not anxious to sell and buyers are not ready to make heavy bids.

It was said yesterday that Mr. H. Kenjes, the Spanish vice-consul here, intended, after the American flag was raised, to go to British Columbia and send from that place his resignation to the Spanish Government.

Mrs. Colonel Reeve, wife of the Commander of the Minnesota regiment, is in Honolulu, the guest of the Misses Ladd and Mrs. W. H. Hall. She will await the end of the war, when she will join her husband in the Philippines.

A number of specimens of school work by pupils of the Napepoo, Hala, school, have been placed on exhibition in Progress Hall. One large-scale map of the Islands has been secured by Col. Parker for the collection of Cook County Normal.

Foundations are being placed with in the building of the Hawaiian Electric Company for new machinery soon to arrive. One change will be the switching of the opera house system on to a main line, doing away with a special plant for the theater.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which give very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.**AND**
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

RIO DE JANEIRO.....	July 23	DORIC.....	July 26
GAEPLIC.....	AUG. 2	GLENFARG.....	AUG. 6
DORIC.....	AUG. 20	BELGIC.....	Aug. 16
.....	COPTIC.....	Sept. 3

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in time, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

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Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x4x10. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x2x10 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company**TIME TABLE****Wilder's Steamship Company**
1898**S. S. KINAU,**

CLARKE, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Makahona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday....July 22 Friday....Sept. 3
Tuesday....Aug. 2 Tuesday....Sept. 13
Wednesday....Aug. 12 Friday....Sept. 23
*Tuesday....Aug. 21 Tuesday....Oct. 4

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahona and Kawaihae same day; Makaha, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday....July 19 Tuesday....Aug. 30
Friday....July 29 Friday....Sept. 9
Tuesday....Aug. 10 Tuesday....Sept. 20
Friday....Aug. 19 Friday....Sept. 30

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$2.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Lahaina, Hana and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nu'u, Kaupo, once each month on day of sailing.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

TALK ON READING

The Gradual Merging of Oral Into Written Language.

A PRACTICAL KINDERGARTEN

Grace and Ease of Expression.
Mrs. Parker on Gesture.
Evening Reception.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Miss Allen talked yesterday morning on the relation of the kindergarten to the primary school. She believes that the lack of harmony between the two is not only unnecessary but it detrimental to advancement in education. Too often the primary grade teachers think that the ideas of the kindergartners are mere sentimentality. Miss Allen showed how the primary grade of the public school is the logical sequence of the kindergarten, that the inharmonious relations are often due to lack of freedom in the primary school. Not license, she said. There is a wide difference between them. There must always be a law, clearly defined. But within the range of the law there should be the freedom which brings the ease of movement and spontaneity.

Miss Allen is conducting her practical kindergarten there, but their efforts with admirable success. None of the equipments of the well established kindergarten are there, but their absence apparently does not disconcert the children. Yesterday the platform was more attractive in appearance than during previous days. A few palms and ferns made the difference. All the nationalities of the public school, Hawaiians, Americans, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, are represented in the little class so that Miss Allen has an illustration of the racial difficulties which confront the school teacher of Hawaii.

Col. Parker warned his hearers against the attempts to thrust the children into learning things beyond their comprehension. There are no jumps in nature, he said. The steps leading toward higher education are infinite. Education is a constant succession of experiments. One thing is done and tested, then changes are made. They come naturally. The children themselves create and suggest the need of the changes. The newness of life comes through interest in children. It is the everyday conversion that means and brings progress. The principles of education are in naturalness.

Col. Parker considers play and story-telling of great importance. As the myth merges into legend so play merges into work. It is an important factor in all teaching. It is found in the animal spirits. In order to educate the child, that love of play must be developed in the right direction. The pupils must be met as children full of life and spirits. There can be order but the vivacity must not be stifled. He frowned upon the idea that the school room must be in perfect quiet, that a stiffness of posture indicates studiousness. Cant, hypocrisy, spiritual death are the result of these practices.

Col. Parker discussed oral and written language. It is not absolutely necessary to pronounce a word in order to learn it. Story telling plays an important part in the development of the child. Fairy stories, myths, that have an undercurrent of truth. Have them tell the story back to you. The continual oral reading, the over effort to their voices, is detrimental. It is also hard to determine whether or not there is the development of taste going on, to tell by the modulation and tone of the voice whether the delicate appreciation of the story, the sentiment is there.

The children cannot always pronounce the word because the images are not strong enough. But they can be assisted. The child cannot grasp every image or the whole story at once. It should not be expected of him. In reading to the children do not read a whole story, chapter by chapter. Very few books were ever written that would be wholly interesting to the child. Only that is good literature which presents a beautiful image to the child.

Col. Parker condemned the practice of spending three or four months on a reading book which the child is able to learn by heart in two or three readings. He said that for the child to be forced to read, to recite exactly as the teacher does destroys the personality of the child. On the subject of good reading matter he said that by reading great literature some new images are formed each time it is read. The idea of the school is an ideal community, each pupil participating in the exercises. If beautiful images are presented to the child he will have a desire to present images to others. Pronunciation is a matter of imitation, voice is an individual expression.

Col. Parker said that what the child can do easily and spontaneously is the standard of what he should be taught. The old adage "children obey your parents," should be reversed to read parents obey your children, that is obey the demands of their nature and govern your treatment of them accordingly. Most teaching has dead form. Spelling is making the form of the word. The form must be retained. The child will write rapidly and easily if the image is correctly formed. Oral spelling is much harder than written spelling. It is vastly easier for the Hawaiians to learn the English written language than the oral. Col. Parker advised that children must write under the impulse of thought. When words are pronounced children form a mental image of the word which may or may not be correct. If it is not correct this may prevent the child from learning it correctly. All praise should be for effort

HEARD THE NEWS

Result of Annexation Told on Maui at 4:30 a. m.

Fire Works Touched Off—Preparations For the Celebration—A Dead Chinaman.

MAUI, July 16.—No one on Maui was offended this morning when Superintendent E. B. Carley awoke them at 4:30 and telephoned the news that annexation was at last accomplished and that Cervera's fleet was sunk. Maui citizens intend to celebrate for flags and bunting are selling like "hot cakes," and it is reported that Senator H. P. Baldwin has two hundred dollars' worth of fireworks that he intends to burn.

Wailuku, Kahului and Spreckelsville are looking very festive with an elaborate display of red, white and blue. Many of the houses in Makawao have flags hanging from the verandas. Tonight Spreckelsville celebrates by a band concert and fireworks. Hamakua will probably do the same next Thursday.

Miss Paulding of Kawahao Seminary, Mrs. Wolfender of Kamehameha and Miss Lewa Iokia are guests at Maunaolu Seminary. The latter lady who has recently graduated from Kamehameha Normal School will soon go to some school in America, perhaps to the Cook County Normal school in Chicago.

Miss M. R. Nape, a teacher at the Hilo Boarding School, is visiting in Wailuku.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin made a visit to Nahuku during the week.

Principal Charles King of an Oahu school is showing a dozen of his pupils the historical places in Iao Valley. It is his intention during the vacation to visit as many as possible of the scenes of early battles.

During Tuesday, the 12th, a Chinese named Ah Chiu who has had charge of some coffee land at Pilholo belonging to Haleakala Ranch Co., was found dead in his house by Deputy Sheriff King. Ah Chiu had evidently been dead for several days. The doctor declared that no inquest was necessary.

Lahaina boys gave several concerts in Makawao district last week.

During Monday, the schooner Emma Claudina arrived in Kahului from Honolulu, but being unsuccessful in obtaining a cargo of sugar sailed for Tacoma, Washington.

During Wednesday, the schooner Muriel sailed for San Francisco with H. C. Co.'s sugar, and today the schooner Ottile Ford sailed for the same city with Haiku and Hamakua sugar aboard.

Heavy trades are blowing but it is comparatively cool.

FROM S. E. BISHOP.

Comment on An Attitude of N. Y. Independent.

MR. EDITOR:—You kindly solicit my views upon the attitude of the New York Independent toward the Roman Catholic church, as indicated in the quotation:

"Have American Catholics no duty? Why should they not inaugurate a mission among those of their own faith across the Pacific, and give them a truer conception of the church and the gospel than they have hitherto received?"

There appears nothing remarkable in the expression. It recognizes the familiar fact that Catholicism in Protestant countries, and especially in the United States, presents a much higher type of religion and morality than exists in purely Papal states like Spain

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

and her colonies. It also expresses a hope that these more enlightened Catholics will embrace the opportunity now created to impart their superior light to their less favored brethren.

Perhaps I am in error in believing that the rules of Church order would bar such missions from one Catholic province for the reformation of another, except by the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities of the latter. Would the Archbishops of the Philippines permit such an intrusion of American Catholics? It would seem that the sadly needed religious reforms must therefore be conducted by churches independent of the Roman "obedience."

It is now nearly or quite a century since the Spanish Inquisition was wont to torture and burn heretics. There has been time for an abatement of the consequent bitterness of Protestants towards Catholics. When our Fathers brought the Gospel to Hawaii, they knew that along the entire Pacific coast of Spanish America no Protestant preacher could labor without incurring not expusion, but prompt execution. Hence they looked upon the incoming of Roman priests to Hawaii with horror, as that of deadly and unscrupulous foes. Three-quarters of a century have passed, our Protestant fears and aversions. We have become able to recognize piety and devotion wherever they exist, under coat or cassock.

In this larger charity, no principles of Christianity are undermined—they are only better applied. True Christianity is a religion of progress. Whatever the Catholic priests may still believe of the hatred errors of Protestants, we would endeavor to recognize in him whatever there may be of the true Faith and Spirit of our common Lord—and in many of such there is much faith, piety, and good service. In recognizing these we by no means countenance the worship of Mary, nor the Sacrifice of the Mass, nor the Papal Usurpation, all of which we believe to be detrimental to Religion and Progress.

Notwithstanding those serious errors, we believe that a devout God-fearing Catholic is a vastly more useful member of Society, and more in the favor of God, than a Protestant who disobeys God's laws.

S. E. BISHOP.

Honolulu, H. L., July 16, 1898.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16, 1898. 1898-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, on special terms of payment and improvement, Lot 13, Kahoauna, Hilo, Hawaii, containing an area of 66 9-10 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price, \$533.20.

For full particulars as to terms and conditions, plan, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, or at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

June 20th, 1898. 1988-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

E. Kapa, Esq., has this day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 5th, 1898. 1898-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Hermann Kaouli, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Philomena Kaouli, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her; notice is hereby given, that Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 8, 1898.

By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR.

Clerk. 1898-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of Ulapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahamau, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.

Upset rental \$100 per year.

Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

July 11th, 1898. 1898-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Luka Owi, Makalehele (K), Palena (K), Makahalehele (K), Kaiuli (K), Ihoa (K), Kaahainaina (K), Kuanea (K), Kekua (K), Hoopii (K), Kalama (K), of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court:

A. F. TAVARES.

Clerk.

Dated Walluku, July 9, 1898. 1898-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court (Seal) of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS.

Clerk.

1898-3ms

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. DR. FRANCES M. WETMORE.

HENRY DEAN.

Executors of the last will and testament of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore.

1898-3T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. C. H. Wetmore, deceased, of Hilo, Hawaii, to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned at the office of Dr. F. M. Wetmore, Hilo, aforesaid, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment at the same office.

Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, this 7th day of July, A. D., 1898.

DR. FRANCES M. WETMORE.

1898-3T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Wo Hing, late of Canton, China, deceased, having property in the Hawaiian Islands; notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Wo Hing, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, to Geo. Rodiek at the office of H. Hackell & Co., Ltd., at Hilo, Hawaii or in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

GEO. RODIEK,

Administrator of the Estate of Wo Hing.

Honolulu, June 21, 1898. 1898-4:T

under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER,</

PRAY FOR PEACE WORK OF Y. M. C. A.

Characteristic Proclamation By Pres. McKinley.

Services During a Month For Boys In Blue.

Ask That Due Thanks Be Returned for Victories—Petitions for the Loyal Warriors.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—President McKinley, at 11:40 tonight issued the following proclamation to the American people:

"To the people of the United States of America: At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the 1st day of May last are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of divine grace and give devout praise to God, who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed for us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory."

"I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hosts upon the waters to unfeasted triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace."

"With the Nation's thanks let there be mingled the Nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battle-fields and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal, let the Nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquility."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. July 6, 1898."

Sharpshooters' Meeting.

The Sharpshooters had a large and enthusiastic meeting last night. The principal matter discussed was, of course, annexation and what should be done on the day of the flag raising. It was unanimously decided to turn out in full force on that day and participate in the ceremonies. Captain Dodge, Lieutenant Cassidy and John A. McCandless were appointed a committee to confer with the Annexation Club which will have the program in charge, on the matter. The company also decided to have a special "jollification" dinner to be given a day or two after the flag goes up.

Masonic Thanks.

Andrew Brown has received a most cordial letter from Masons on the Coast who have in hand the construction of a home for widows and orphans to be cared for by the order. The Lodge No. 21 of this place sent a contribution of \$550 and special acknowledgment of this is made. The fair given at San Francisco netted between \$30,000 and \$35,000 and was the most successful ever given there. The whole amount necessary for the building is now in hand. The sum is \$110,000.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

- Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
- Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
- Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
- Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
- Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
- Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
- Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
- Because it produces no bad results.
- Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
- Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Several members being unable to attend there was no meeting of the directors of the Queen's Hospital Saturday morning.

Reference to Two Deaths—Resolutions to Be Drafted—A new Member From Rome, Italy.

There was a full attendance of directors of the Y. M. C. A. at the monthly business meeting held last night. Secretary Coleman submitted his report for the month of June. It dealt for the most part with the entertainment of the Boys in Blue, detailing the number of callers, number of baths used, etc.

The recent death of E. A. Jones here and Theo. H. Davies in England, was brought up. Judge W. F. Frear, C. B. Ripley and Phillip Dodge were appointed a committee to draft resolutions in regard to them. Both gentlemen were prominent workers in the Association. Mr. Jones was its treasurer at the time of his death.

The committee on a new assistant secretary to succeed Mr. Cheek, reported that a call had been extended to Alfred T. Brock of Oakland, Cal. While the formal acceptance had not been received the committee felt sure the offer would be accepted. Mr. Brock will be expected by the steamer on August 5.

There were six new members elected. One of them is Cordon Benton, a brother of Dwight Benton, Hawaiian Consul at Home, and a cousin of Mrs. S. M. Damon. Mr. Benton brought ticket of membership in the association at Rome, Italy, of which his brother, the Hawaiian Consul, is president. Mr. Benton is proficient in the Italian language and will arrange a class in it if enough names can be procured.

Bark Martha Davis Arrives.

The bark Martha Davis was signaled at 7:10 o'clock last evening off Diamond Head. She has a general cargo from San Francisco, consigned to C. Brewer & Co. Among the principal imports are the following:

375 bbls. flour, 218 cts. wheat, 2,254 lbs. bread, 2,659 sks. bran, 60 pkgs. hardware, 20 mules, 10 rolls leather, 757 cts. oats, 85 pkgs. canned goods, 65 pkgs. paints and oils, 44 cts. dry goods, 48 tons fertilizer, 3,080 cts. barley, 16 cts. boots and shoes, 380 cts. corn, 4 cts. drugs, 100 cts. gasoline, 26 pkgs. groceries and provisions, 500 bales hay, 200 bbls. lime, 15 cts. powder, 700 sks. bran, 1,763 posts.

Sugar From Kona.

Among the shipments on the steamer W. G. Hall this morning from Kona ports was a lot of 56 bags of sugar from Cooper and Gomes' plantation at Waiahu near Kailua. Some fine samples of cane grown on this plantation were also brought down and is on exhibition at M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agents.

Mail For Micronesia.

Arrangements have been made for sending all mail for Micronesia via San Francisco for the present. Such letters should be left at the Hawaiian Board Book House, Merchant street before noon on Wednesday of this week. O. P. EMERSON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICLE SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1 King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 6-page book, post free.

Hollister & Co.

Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co.

Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone trash, animal bones, Fish, Lime, and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands.

SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

June 24, 1898.

Anti-Caloric Boiler Compound.

As this is about the season when grinding on the plantations is about over and managers are considering putting their plant in condition for next season's grinding and in order that we may catch all the contemplated moves we want to call the attention of the plantation managers to our

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND.

At a recent test made by Engineer Kopke of the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, Maui, the following results were disclosed:

Asbestos - - - 115F.

Scotch Compound - 108F.

ANTI-CALORIC - 101F.

◇ ◇ ◇

Is it necessary to say anything more than that

ANTI-CALORIC BOILER COMPOUND

is economical in every way?

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	161,650,000
Total reichsmarks	167,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,800,000
Capital their insurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., against Fire, Earthquake, Wind, Hail, Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXT DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000
Paid up Capital	687,500
2-First Funds	2,255,819
3-Life and Annuity Funds	15,327,670
	£13,558,000

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,551,677

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,

MORE ON WRITING

Col. Parker Talks on the Mechanics of Writing.

CREAT ADVANTAGES OF ISLANDS

Mrs. Parker on Vowels and Consonants—The Kindergarten.
Lecture this Evening.

It was announced at the lectures of the Summer school yesterday that Col. Parker will deliver a lecture at 8 o'clock this evening in Progress Hall on Child and Man. The general public is invited. Mr. Crawley's lectures and class room work on agriculture began at 8 o'clock last evening in the High School building.

The regular session work was opened at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with Miss Allen on kindergartening. She spoke entertainingly of general kindergarten work and then entered into a discussion of particular cases and the treatment which she has given them in her own schools. The attendance at the lecture and the kindergarten was large.

Col. Parker's lecture was opened with a song and the Lord's Prayer. The speaker paid a graceful compliment to the teachers attending the Summer school. He said that he had been in many States and had met thousands of people during his life in educational work and he had never enjoyed an Institute or Summer school more than the one now in session. He finds the teachers interested and engrossed in the higher education of children. He finds them at his lectures responsive and ready to help him. It was partly to learn and partly to help the Island teachers that he came to Hawaii.

The peculiar advantages in Hawaii are wonderful to him. He feels that it is a great benefit to children to be born and grow up amid such surroundings, so near nature and its wonderful variations. He finds the teachers alive to the problem of education and using all suggestions advanced for the help of teachers. He said that the great danger to teachers everywhere is to consider that every effort has been applied, that the resources have been exhausted. The movement of civilization is one of everlasting progress, it is never at rest. It is the same in Hawaii as it is in Chicago. It is a mistake to believe that the question of language, of the influence of environment differs from the question elsewhere materially. There are different phases here as the phases of every locality are peculiar to each, but the general problem is the same. Every large city has its educated children who must be taught first principles. Often then the environment and the difficulties are hard to overcome.

People are now coming to discover that every child needs every advantage of education possible. When the great, broad feeling comes that every child shall have the best training, then the broad education begins. It is the breadth of the ideal that determines the progress. People are just breaking ground for the future of education. It is the greatest problem ever presented to man. Nothing is settled. During the last ten years more books have been produced on educational matters than in a whole century before.

What we get from the past is not method, nor system, but the great spirit of the men who worked on the same question that we are working on. That is our inheritance. One of the best definitions of education is the attitude of the development of the soul towards truth. The spirit of true education is finding what the children need and trying to supply that need. Col. Parker said he is pleased with the idea of industrial education in Hawaii and he hopes to see it develop and progress.

The exhibit of the work of school children which Col. Parker was to have shown the Summer school has not arrived. The exhibit is to remain in Honolulu as representing the work in Chicago. A collection is being made of Hawaiian flora and minerals to exchange with the Normal School in Chicago.

In speaking on the subject of the morning Col. Parker said the true artist never copies. The past has left a great mass of work and experience which, if applied to the children, would swamp them. It is the duty of the teacher to evolve a principle from all this information, from the new conditions which confront the teacher as education progresses. The teacher should be a maker of his own system.

Col. Parker spoke at length on the mechanics of writing. He condemned the old copy book writing which cramped the fingers, cramped the arm and more than all, he said damaged irretrievably the mental conditions of the child. He would name no specific time when the child should begin. He would have the child write when he could do it spontaneously and easily. The teacher's example and skill is three-quarters of the work for the child. He suggested that ease and rapidity are the first things to be desired. When his attention was called to the fact that Hawaiian pupils, children of parents who could neither read nor write, produced very quickly exact copies of the best penmanship, Col. Parker said that it is not strange that this is so. For generations, for centuries the Hawaiians, untaught by civilization, have produced some of the most wonderful specimens of art. The Hawaiian tapa cannot be excelled or

reproduced in fineness of texture or in beauty. With the rudest implements and no training except the training of an artistic heredity, they have produced beautiful mats, beautiful carvings. A wonderful people, he said they are, with wonderfully artistic natures.

At his second lecture Col. Parker answered questions which had been asked relating to specific cases in the schools. He also spoke again of writing and the function of writing. All writing, he said, should be for the good of the whole school, that is the community idea. It helps every pupil who looks on. Such is the effect of manual training also. One of the best things for this and every other country is a revival of folklore, mythology. The children especially are nearest nature and understand it.

Mrs. Parker talked of vowels and consonants and the difference between them. She gave examples of exercises to practice for overcoming peculiar difficulties. Mrs. Parker advised the use of pictures in the school. The child, she said, is more easily taught with pictures than by oral teaching. She advised the collecting of magazine and advertising pictures for use in the schools to illustrate the topics under discussion. She recommended the practice of making collections of newspaper clippings. Mrs. Parker has made a specialty of this work in her school for several years and already has 30,000 pictures.

Col. Parker's much talked-about box of goods from Chicago, containing his Normal school exhibit, has been dug up at the Custom House and will be available at Progress Hall today.

AGRICULTURE.**Summer School Class Addresses Are Made.**

Professor J. T. Crawley addressed the Summer school at the High School building at 8 o'clock last night on the subject of agriculture. A large number of people—teachers and others, attended. The speaker was introduced by Inspector General Townsend.

Mr. Crawley is a professional in this line of work, and his remarks were eminently practical and valuable. He plunged into the subject of Hawaiian soils and conditions, and held his audience upon a study right at home. He compared the soil of Ewa to that of Kauai; the soil of Kula to that of Oahu, and impressed his lessons therefrom. Climatic conditions were referred to. The productions of the different localities were strongly presented, and out of the whole subject the speaker presented as neat a guide for the would-be agriculturist as could be desired.

Professor Crawley is the chemist of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. His education and vocation have placed him in the closest touch with the subject he has undertaken in the course of lectures before the Summer school. An authority on the matter remarked last night that those who had failed to attend the lecture had missed inestimable benefit.

Commissioner of Agriculture Byron O. Clark addressed the Summer school at 1:30 yesterday afternoon on the subject of the propagation of plants from seeds, by cuttings, layers, grafts and buds. His remarks were to the class. Mr. Clark's address was replete with valuable information and interest.

Cargo From Friesco.

The schooner Transit commences today discharging a big cargo of general merchandise from San Francisco. Among the principal shipments are: 403 bbls. flour, 24,133 lbs. potatoes, 5,100 lbs. manufactured tobacco, 224 pags. machinery, 75 pkgs. paints and varnishes, 25 cs. and 80 gals. whisky, 10,250 lbs. salt, 162,262 lbs. rolled barley, 7,241 gals. wine, 64 cs. hardware, 648 cs. canned goods, 5,551 lbs. hams and bacon, 11,022 lbs. onions, 1,800 lbs. bran, 23 bxs. splices, 8,582 lbs. meal, 25 cs. soap, 156 lbs. starch, 238 bales dry goods, 15 cs. hats and caps, 112 cs. boots and shoes, 120 bbls. and 10 cs. salmon, 159 ctms. corn, 23,404 lbs. bread, 4,000 lbs. tea, 4 bags bags, 50 sks. shorts, 43 bags paper, 600 lbs. hops, 2 cs. drugs, 1,296 lbs. glucose, 69 lbs. wheat, 100 sks middlings, 1 cs. clothing, 3 rolls leather, 8,835 lbs. cracked corn, 500 cs. coal oil, 3,895 lbs. dried fruit, 2,850 lbs. sugar, 2 cs. electrical goods, 2,511 lbs. beans, 2 ctls. barley, 772 lbs. cheese, 12,100 lbs. lard.

W. G. Hall's Budget.

The steamer W. G. Hall docked at Wilder's wharf at noon yesterday with a full cargo of Kau sugar and a deck load of cattle from the Paris ranch in Kona. The following sugar is awaiting shipment at points on her route: Punaluu, 2,736 bags; Honuapo, 3,176 bags; Hutchinson Sugar Co., 7,500 bags and Lahaina, 2,500 bags. Purser Tuft reports fair weather until the last few days when it blew strong north-east trade winds and was very rough all along the leeward Hawaii coast. There has been no rain in Kona or Kauai.

Eckhardt's Boy Found.

J. F. Eckhardt received news Saturday morning that his little son, who had been lost five days before on Palaha plantation, was found and was all right in every respect. It appears that after wandering far away from the plantation houses the little fellow was picked up by an old native woman, taken to her home and cared for. The woman could not talk English and the boy could not tell in Hawaiian just who he was. So the lost child stayed there until the alarm reached the hut on Friday morning.

'E' AND 'F' WATCH

News of a Present Made Here to Col. R. H. McLean.

HAS BEEN STOLEN FROM HIM

The Colonel Cannot Be Located.
"N. G. H." Was a Puzzle to the New York Police—A Consul.

(New York Herald)

How it came about that a man arrested in New York as a thief had in his possession a gold watch and chain with pictures than by oral teaching. She advised the collecting of magazine and advertising pictures for use in the schools to illustrate the topics under discussion. She recommended the practice of making collections of newspaper clippings. Mrs. Parker has made a specialty of this work in her school for several years and already has 30,000 pictures.

Detective Sergeant McDonnell, of Captain McClusky's staff, saw on the Boulevard on Friday night three men whom he had reason to suspect to be thieves, and arrested them "on general principles." At Police Headquarters the men said that they were George Shepherd, of No. 202 East Ninety-seventh street; George Hess, of No. 221 East Ninety-seventh street, and John Hamilton, who refused to give his residence.

On Shepherd the detectives found some skeleton keys and a handsome gold watch and chain, with a skele-

ton bearing the inscription—"To Colonel H. McLean, from the Enlisted Men of Companies E and F of N. G. H."

The men were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, when Hamilton was discharged for lack of evidence and Shepherd and Hess were held in \$1,000 for examination on Tuesday morning.

WRESTLED WITH PROBLEM "N. G. H."

There was much speculation in the Detective Bureau as to the meaning of the initials "N. G. H." All attempts to obtain any explanation from the person in whose possession the watch and locket were found proved to be fruitless, and the bureau wrestled with the problem in vain until yesterday (Monday) afternoon, when the brilliant idea struck Sergeant Morris that there was just a possibility that N. G. H. stood for National Guard of Hawaii. Investigation showed that R. H. McLean was the name of an American navy officer who was appointed three years ago to the command of the army of Hawaii. Thercet Sergeant Morris chuckled and caused a search to be made for the whereabouts of the Hawaiian General, which so far has been without results other than the presumption that he is still conducting the operations of his forces in the far off Pacific island.

ASSUMED TO BE IN HONOLULU.

At the office of Elisha Allen, Consul for the Hawaiian Republic, at 63 Wall street, no information could be obtained relative to General McLean's movements. It was assumed that he was still at his headquarters in Honolulu, and the mystery of how his watch and locket could have turned up in New York only deepened. Evidently Mr. Shepherd was the only man who could offer any solution to the problem, and he continued to maintain a polite silence. So the matter rests until the Hawaiian Commander can be communicated with.

R. H. McLean graduated with high honors from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1872, and entered the navy, in which he served for twenty years, when he resigned from the service to go into business with his brother in Paris. Subsequently he was appointed military instructor at Osgoode College, near Philadelphia, and was associated with Lieutenant Boehler, of the navy, in developing the solarimeter, and with others in introducing American field pieces into European armies. He was appointed to the command of the National Guard of Hawaii in April, 1895, and sailed from San Francisco on May 2 in the same year.

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